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ADDITIONS TO THE LICHEN FLORA OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

By Dr. H. E. HASSE.

Ramalina pollinaria (Ach.) f. *humilis* Ach. (Cromb. Bri. Li. I, 94. Fr. Li. Scand. 39). Shrubs on bluffs back of Newport.

Heppia Bolanderi (Tuck.) Wainio. *Pannaria* Tuck. Can. Li. 51). Not uncommon on calcareous rock in the Santa Monica Mts.

Theloschistes lynchnus pygmaeus Fr. Maritime sandstone at Newport.

Placodium eugyrum Tuck. Thallus of small radiate squamules, lobes rounded at circumference and contiguous. Matilija Cañon, Ventura Co.

Lecanora pallescens (L.) Schaer. var. *rosella* Tuck. With the type on trap rock, Topanga Cañon, Santa Monica Mts.

Biatorella (Sarcogyne) clavus (DC.) Flk. Santa Monica Mts.

Rinodina radiata fimbriata Tuck. Trap rock, Santa Monica Mts.

Cladonia caespititia (Pesr.) Flk. Earth at base of rocks.

" *pyxidata* Fr. forma *syntheta* Ach. and *lophyra* Coem. (Crombie l. c.).

All three in the Santa Monica Mts.

Lecidea (sect. *Biatora*) *effusa* (Sm.) Hepp. On *Umbellularia* and *Ceanothus divaricatus*. Santa Monica Mts.

Lecidea (sect. *Biatora*) *viridescens* (Schr.) Fr. On charred bark of *Pseudotsuga*. In the San Gabriel Mts.

Lecidea Manni Tuck. Thallus cartilaginous of round, convex sordid, yellowish-brown squamules. Apothecia middling size, disk flat, black with a bloom and a moderately thick, cinerous, irregular and sinuous margin. Hymen 100 μ high. Hypothecium brown, much thicker than the thecium. Paraphyses thick, coherent. Epithecium brown gradually paling downward. Thecae half as high as the paraphyses and 10 μ thick. Spores ellipsoid, simple, colorless, 20 μ long and 5 μ thick. On calcareous rock, Matilija Cañon, Ventura Co.

Lecidea enteroleuca pilularis (Th. Fr.) (Fr. Li. Scand. p. 543). Thallus pale greenish-gray, verruculose-areolate with a black hypothallus. Apothecia deeply sessile, flat to slightly convex and then immarginate. Hypothecium pale. The closely crowded verrucae of the deeply areolate crust make this a marked form. Sandstone, Topanga Cañon, Santa Monica Mts.

Catillaria lenticularis (Ach.) *ecrustacea* Hepp, Leighton l. c. 336. Thallus absent. Apothecia velvety, black with a thin, entire, black, finally disappearing margin, disk at times sinuate and even somewhat umbilicated. Hymenium 80 μ high; paraphyses coherent; epithecium light brown, granulose. Thecae of nearly the same length with the paraphyses and 16 μ thick. Spores 8nae, bilocular, 16 μ long, 6 thick. Hypothecium colorless. Sand rock, Catalina Island.

Catocarpon myriocarpum (Mudd) f. *ecrustacea* (Leight.) (Leighton l. c. p. 320). Decomposed granite, Verdugo hills.

Catocarpon myriocarpum (Mudd) v. *punctiformis* (Mudd) Fr. l. c. p. 595). Sandstone, Santa Monica Mts.

Lecanactis Salicina A. Zahlbruckner, sp. nov. in litt. Conspicuously distinguished by a densely white pruinose disk. On *Salix lasiolepis*, Rustic Cañon, Santa Monica Mts. Sawtelle, California.

A NOMENCLATURE NOTE.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER.

The vicissitudes of scientific names are curiously illustrated by the way *Homalotheciella subcapillata* (Hedw.) Card. (1904) came to displace *Burnettia subcapillata* (Hedw.) Grout (1903). When the writer chose the former generic name for the D. C. moss published in the September, 1907, BRYOLOGIST, he considered as correct Mr. Cardot's contention in THE BRYOLOGIST of March, 1904. And the statement in Dr. Sudworth's published comments (l.c. p. 91) that "Grout's position in passing over these two section names of Cardot's is unsupported, etc." seemed also eminently fair and correct. The correspondence brought on by this publication, however, has, together with repeated study of the Vienna Code, led to a different conclusion.

It appears that it was Dr. Grout's discovery that *Homalothecium* is not tenable. He therefore published *Burnettia* in July, 1903 (BRYOLOGIST, p. 65). At the time of this publication this author was not aware that Mr. Cardot had, in 1899, four years before, established two sections of the genus *Homalothecium*; *Homalotheciella*, and *Euhomalothecium* (Bull. Herb. Boiss. Vol. 7, p. 374). And even had he known of Mr. Cardot's section names, Dr. Grout was not compelled, by any rule in the Code of Vienna at least, to adopt *Homalotheciella* in place of *Homalothecium*. This of course is indicated only in Recommendations XXIX, p. 47, of that Code. It must therefore be admitted that he was quite within his right as author to establish *Burnettia*. And, according to the Vienna Code it seems that, other things being equal, *Burnettia* would stand even against Mr. Cardot's contention on behalf of his own first section name superceding *Homalothecium*, in THE BRYOLOGIST, March, 1904. In corroboration of this, note the first example under Art. 49, p. 48, where the section *Campanopsis* R. Br. (1810) of the genus *Campanula* was in 1814 first raised to generic rank by Schrader, who called the genus thus split off *Wahlenbergia*; it helped Mr. Otto Kuntz not a bit to resuscitate Robert Brown's *Campanopsis*. This author had used *Campanopsis* surely not as a generic name. Thus Schrader's is the first generic name really published, and so stands, although published four years later than "Campanopsis."

Here, however, the parallelism ends. For, correspondence has unearthed the fact that *Burnettia* Grout is antedated by over fifty years by *Burnettia* Lindb., for a genus of Orchids, and "has been in continuous use ever since." The next earliest tenable name published for *Homalothecium* as a genus name is, therefore, *Homalotheciella* Cardot, 1904; this is because *Burnettia* 1903 was preoccupied, not because Mr. Cardot's argument was right.

Curiously, in this little quadrangular affair, every one involved appears to have been partly wrong. At least the writer cheerfully confesses himself to have been in error as herein stated.

Winona, Minn.